

have studied under him will acknowledge. He is an indefatigable worker and a logical and scientific thinker. In his clinic in Berlin one sees all classes of genito-urinary diseases. As a teacher he has the art of imparting to his students a clear insight into the subject which he presents.

In his book this same enthusiasm and clearness is very evident. He divides his book into a General and a Special Section. In the General Section are considered the Examination of the Patient, Anatomy and Physiology of the Genito-Urinary Tract, Physical Methods of Examination, and Physical, Chemical and Microscopical Examination of the Secretions. This may seem to be but a repetition of what many other authors have already presented, but when one studies this section carefully he is impressed with the originality and value of the treatise as coming from the pen of a man who has actually done the work, and has excluded many of the worthless and time-consuming methods which other authors still cling to.

The Special Section treats of the various Diseases of the Genito-Urinary Tract and of the Functional Disturbances of the Sexual Organs.

The discussion of radical operations for hypertrophy of the prostate has been written conjointly by the author and Charles W. Bonney, the latter having translated the German edition, and edited the present American edition.

The book is eminently practical, and will rank high among the text-books on Genito-Urinary Diseases.

**SURGICAL ASPECTS OF DIGESTIVE DISORDERS.** By JAMES G. MUMFORD, M.D., Surgeon to the Massachusetts General Hospital, etc., and ARTHUR K. STONE, M.D., Physician to Out Patients, Massachusetts General Hospital, etc. 8vo., pp. 395. The Macmillan Company, 1905.

The era that dawned with the operative treatment of appendicitis, and whose light brightened with the recognition of gall-bladder disease as a surgical affection, has lightened more and more as Moynihan, Robson, the Mayos and others have published their successes in the operative relief of other chronic abdominal conditions, especially those affecting the stomach and intestines. As one turns the pages of the work now under consideration the

conviction grows that the field of the internalist is rapidly being narrowed and that the day of pills and potions is passing.

If one were to find nothing more in Professor Mumford's pages than his review of medical history it would sufficiently demonstrate how recent is any real knowledge of diseases of the stomach, and how rapidly such knowledge has placed a large proportion of gastric complaints in the list of mechanical disorders that demand for their relief not medicine but the knife. One feels as he reads an enthusiasm that urges him to recommend all his patients to have their abdominal organs repaired and rearranged, and it is not until some time has elapsed that sober afterthought raises a question as to whether we are yet sufficiently experienced to see such surgical treatment in its true perspective.

This much seems certain: A number of chronic gastric diseases, including chronic ulcer, dilatation with stagnation, gastric tetany, and some others, are markedly benefited by gastro-enterostomy. The pain subsides, the nervous symptoms disappear, and the patient regains his health and strength.

The authors discuss these questions at some length and present a number of statistics from various sources bearing on both sides, for and against operation. They instance the frequency with which cancer of the stomach is overlooked, dwell on the deplorable inadequacy of late operation for its relief, discuss the symptoms and diagnosis somewhat fully, and conclude that exploratory laparotomy should be more frequently undertaken.

Interesting chapters are devoted to the bile passages and the pancreas. Glénard's disease with the other abdominal ptoses receives intelligent discussion, and the appendix comes in for an extended consideration, especially chronic appendicitis and the results of operation. A number of interesting records are cited showing how previously unsuspected chronic appendicitis with only mild inflammation and adhesions seemed responsible for a variety of digestive disturbances, and how operation gave relief.

Dr. Henry F. Hewes furnishes an interesting and valuable—because complete and concise—appendix dealing with the diagnosis and significance of gastrectasis, of gastric ulcer and cancer, and containing the records of a number of gastric cases with clinical and postmortem finding.

It is to be regretted that a book so full of excellence should

be somewhat marred by the style in which it is written. The sentences are often involved and there is a frequent abrupt change of subject that demands so close attention on the reader's part as to cause him to occasionally lose the meaning. The importance of the subject and the judicious way in which it is presented, however, more than counterbalance this literary defect and are recommendation enough without reviewer's comment.

HENRY GOODWIN WEBSTER.

ATLAS AND TEXT-BOOK OF HUMAN ANATOMY. Volume I. By PROFESSOR J. SOBOTTA, of Wurzburg. Edited, with additions, by J. PLAYFAIR McMURRICH, A.M., Ph.D., Professor of Anatomy at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor. Quarto, 258 pages. Philadelphia and London: W. B. SAUNDERS COMPANY, 1906.

Prof. Sobotta's aim in preparing this atlas has been to provide a work which should be practical and not too comprehensive, furnishing illustrations true to nature, and especially adapted to the use of medical students in the dissecting room. It is not an atlas for the finished anatomist, and can not be classed with the more extensive work of Toldt.

In the original German edition, the text and atlas were separate volumes, and in preparing the English edition Prof. McMurrich has united the text and atlas in a common volume. The nomenclature employed is essentially that proposed by the Basel Committee on Anatomical Nomenclature, most of the terms being anglicized. It is entirely different from most text-books of anatomy, in that it is a descriptive atlas.

Volume I treats of the Bones, Ligaments, Joints and Muscles. As might be expected in such a work, the illustrations are the most striking features; multicolor lithography has been extensively employed, and almost the entire myology has been illustrated in this manner. The other illustrations are mostly half-tones, and all of them are accurate and most excellently executed.

It is to be regretted that in the section on Osteology, the illustrations do not indicate the points of attachment of the muscles to the bones. This is always a most puzzling question for the student to solve, and should be considered in compiling such a work. The descriptions, however, of the bones are